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NEW ZEALANDPatents Act 1953COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONSWITCHING SYSTEM DATA INHERITANCE METHOD AND SYSTEM

We, NEC CORPORATION a Japanese corporation of 7-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a Patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:-

-1- (followed by 1a)



5 Background of the Invention

 The present invention relates to a switching
system data inheritance method and system and, more
particularly, to a data inheritance method and system
which are used to make a database inherit subscriber
10 information and the like used in a switching system from
a database when the database have different structures.

 In general, various management data such as
subscriber information used for call connection
processing in a switching system are stored in a
15 database to be managed as a software file (operation
file), together with software programs for controlling
various types of hardware constituting the switching
system. When the database structure needs to be changed
to, for example, provide the subscribers with a new
20 service, inheritance of data from an old database to a
new database is required as the software file is
updated.

 Various methods have been proposed as such
switching system data inheritance methods. For example,
25 Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 1-292992 discloses a
method of storing all subscriber information transferred
from a database via common channel equipment in a

database having a new structure. Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 3-283894 discloses a method in which information indicating a specific type of conversion processing required for old data is registered in a
5 table, and batch processing is performed.

According to the former method as a conventional switching system data inheritance method, information transferred via common channel equipment is inherited. For this reason, a separate conversion
10 program or the like must be developed for management information, which is not generally transferred via the common channel equipment, to execute inheritance processing. According to the latter method, since information about conversion processing required for old
15 data is registered in a table, information about conversion processing for each type of data must be registered depending on each database structure.

Limitations and restrictions regarding data types in data inheritance processing and changes in
20 structure demand creation of new conversion programs or changes of programs, resulting in an increase in operation load. In addition, processing errors caused in creation/changes of conversion programs degrade the reliability of a new database.

25 Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a switching system data inheritance method and

system which require no conversion programs and prevent degradation in the reliability of a database.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a switching system data inheritance method and system which prevent an increase in operation load.

In order to achieve the above objects, according to the present invention, there is provided a switching system data inheritance method of controlling hardware on the basis of a first database storing various management data such as subscriber information to inherit switching system data for various types of call connection processing, comprising the steps of creating change information indicating a change in structure from the first database to a second database which inherits data from the first database, and storing converted data in the second database by converting data constituting the first database into new data having a new structure and constituting the second database on the basis of the created change information.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a switching system data inheritance system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a view for explaining an old database schema in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view for explaining a new database schema in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining an example of change schema information created by a schema change creating section in Fig. 1.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

5 The present invention will be described next with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a switching system data inheritance system according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, reference
10 numeral 1 denotes an old software file constituted by a old software program 2 for controlling various types of hardware in a switching system, an old database 3 (first database) consisting of various management data used for processing, and an old database schema 4 indicating the
15 database structure of the old database 3.

Reference numeral 5 denotes a new software file constituted by a new software program 6 for controlling various types of hardware in the switching system, a new database 7 (second database) consisting of
20 various management data used for processing, and a new database schema 8 indicating the database structure of the new database 7.

Reference numeral 11 denotes a database schema change creating section (database structure change
25 creating section) comprising a new/old schema extracting section 12 for extracting pieces of new and old schema information from the new database schema 8 and the old

database schema 4, a new/old schema comparing section 13
for comparing the extracted pieces of new and old schema
information with each other, and a schema change
creating section 14 for creating new/old change schema
5 information on the basis of this comparison result.

Reference numeral 15 denotes a database data
converting section comprising an old database extracting
section 16 for extracting old database information from
the old database 3, an old/new database converting
10 section 17 for converting the old database into a new
database on the basis of change schema information
created by the database schema change creating section
11, and a new database creating section 18 for creating
a new database on the basis of the conversion result.

15 Data inheritance processing from the old
database 3 to the new database 7 will be described, as
an operation of the present invention, with reference to
Fig. 1. First of all, the new/old schema extracting
section 12 of the database schema change creating
20 section 11 extracts pieces of predetermined new and old
schema information from the old database schema 4 of the
old software file 1 and the new database schema 8 of the
new software file 5.

Figs. 2 and 3 respectively show examples of
25 the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8
used in practice. The pieces of schema information of
the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8

are set, as pieces of information describing the respective database structures in detail, in units of tables constituting the old database 3 and the new database 7. Reference numerals 21 and 31 denote pieces
5 of management information; 22 and 32, attribute values indicating field attributes constituting the tables; and 33, a constituent factor added in the new database 7.

The pieces of schema information of the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8 are
10 input to the new/old schema comparing section 13 to be compared with each other. In this case, the pieces of schema information associated with the same table are compared with each other, and the attribute values of the same field are compared with each other to extract a
15 change in each attribute value. In addition, fields and attributes added/deleted between the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8 are extracted as comparison results.

These comparison results are input to the
20 schema change creating section 14. In this case, pieces of change schema information between the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8, like those shown in Fig. 4, are created.

Fig. 4 shows an example of change schema
25 information. Reference numeral 41 denotes management information indicating a corresponding table and the like; and 42, change information. For example, "8" as

an attribute "length range/maximum" in the old database schema 4 as indicated by reference numeral 22a in Fig. 2, is changed to "10" in the new database schema 8 as indicated by reference numeral 32a in Fig. 3. With
5 regards to this change, "UMAX8 - 10" denoted by reference numeral 42a as the change information 42 of "NAME1" is described in the change schema information in Fig. 4.

Pieces of change schema information indicating
10 changes between the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8, which are created by the schema change creating section 14, are input to the old/new database converting section 17 of the database data
15 converting section 15. In this case, each data of the old database 3 which is extracted by the old database extracting section 16 is converted on the basis of change schema information. For example, the data length of the field of the above field name "NAME1" is changed from "8" to "10", and addition/deletion of fields is
20 performed.

These converted data are input to the new database creating section 18 and are reconstructed as a database to be stored in the new database 7 of the new software file 5. With this operation, the new software
25 program 6 controls various types of hardware of the switching system on the basis of the new database schema 8 and the constructed new database 7.

In this manner, the database schema change creating section 11 creates change schema information from the old database schema 4 and the new database schema 8, and the old database 3 is converted by the database data converting section 15 on the basis of the change schema information, thereby allowing the new database 7 to inherit the data. Any conversion programs based on database structures need not be created, and hence the operation load in data inheritance can be reduced. In addition, this system is free from data conversion errors caused by bugs accompanying creation/changes of programs as in a conventional system, and hence the reliability of a database can be maintained.

As has been described above, according to the present invention, this system includes a database structure change creating means for creating change information indicating a change in structure from the first database to the second database, and a database data converting means for converting each data constituting the first database into new data based on the second database on the basis of predetermined change information. With this arrangement, when the second database is to inherit each data from the first database, the database data converting means creates new data on the basis of change information created by the database structure change creating means, and the

created data is stored in the second database. With this processing, any conversion programs depending on a database structure need not be created, and hence the operation load in data inheritance can be reduced. In addition, this system is free from data conversion errors caused by bugs accompanying creation/changes of programs as in a conventional system, and hence the reliability of a database can be maintained.

Furthermore, the database structure change creating means compares pieces of database schema information indicating the structures of the first and second databases to create change information on the basis of the comparison result. With this processing, any information indicating a difference between database structures need not be input, and accurate change information can be easily created.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:~~What is claimed is:~~

1. A switching system data inheritance method of
2 controlling hardware on the basis of a first database
3 storing various management data such as subscriber
4 information to inherit switching system data for various
5 types of call connection processing, comprising the
6 steps of:
 - 7 creating change information indicating a
8 change in structure from said first database to a second
9 database which inherits data from said first database;
10 and
11 storing converted data in said second database
12 by converting data constituting said first database into
13 new data having a new structure and constituting said
14 second database on the basis of the created change
15 information.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the
2 step of creating the change information comprises:
 - 3 the step of extracting predetermined pieces of
4 schema information from pieces of database schema
5 information indicating structures of said first and
6 second databases;
7 the step of comparing the extracted pieces of
8 first and second database schema information with each
9 other; and

10 the step of creating change information on the
11 basis of the schema information comparison result.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the
2 step of storing converted data in said second database
3 comprises:
4 the step of extracting information from said
5 first database;
6 the step of converting the information
7 extracted from said first database into information
8 indicating the structure of said second database on the
9 basis of change information; and
10 the step of storing the converted information
11 indicating the structure of said second database in said
12 second database.

4. A switching system data inheritance system
2 comprising:
3 a first database storing various management
4 data such as subscriber information, said first database
5 being used by a switching system to control hardware so
6 as to perform various types of call connection
7 processing;
8 a second database which inherits data from
9 said first database;
10 database structure change creating means for
11 creating change information indicating a change in

12 structure from said first database to said second
13 database; and
14 database data converting means for converting
15 data constituting said first database into new data
16 corresponding to a structure of said second database on
17 the basis of the change information from said database
18 structure change creating means.

5. A system according to claim 4, wherein said
2 database structure change creating means comprises:
3 schema information extracting means for
4 extracting predetermined pieces of schema information
5 from pieces of database schema information indicating
6 the structures of said first and second databases;
7 schema information comparing means for
8 comparing the pieces of schema information of said first
9 and second databases from said schema information
10 extracting means; and
11 schema change creating means for creating
12 change information on the basis of the comparison result
13 obtained by said schema information comparing means.

6. A system according to claim 4, wherein said
2 database data converting means comprises:
3 database information extracting means for
4 extracting information from said first database;

5 database information converting means for
6 converting the information extracted from said first
7 database by said database extracting means into
8 information indicating the structure of said second
9 database on the basis of the change information from
10 said database structure change creating means; and
11 database creating means for creating said
12 second database by storing the information indicating
13 the structure of said second database, which is supplied
14 from said database information converting means, in said
15 second database.

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By its Attorney
DON HOPKINS & ASSOCIATES

Per: 



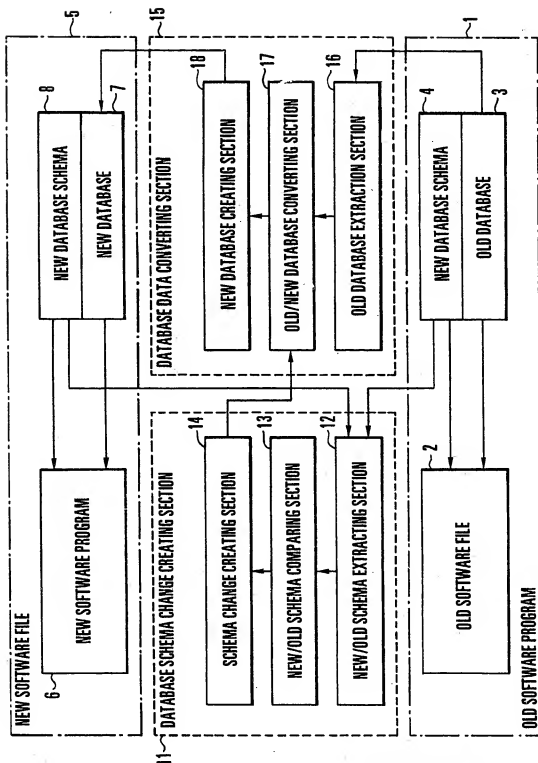


FIG. 1

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TABLE TYPE	TABLE NUMBER		ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION		ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION		COMPONENT	
	TABLE NAME		LENGTH RANGE		VALUE RANGE		TYP 2	LV 1
FIELD NAME	TYPE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MINOR INFORMATION 1	MINOR INFORMATION 2	
NAME 1	CHAR	8	1					
BSCA	UCHAR	4	1	15	1	UNUSE = 8, 10		
NAME 2	CHAR	16	0					

22a

FIG.2

21

22

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Per: 

TABLE TYPE	TABLE NUMBER		ATTRIBUTE INFORMATION		ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION		COMPONENT	
	TABLE NAME						TYP 3	LV 4
ADDED CONSTITUENT FACTOR								
IDX 2	SKP 1							
FIELD NAME	TYPE	LENGTH RANGE		VALUE RANGE		MINOR INFORMATION 1	MINOR INFORMATION 2	
		MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM			
NAME 1	CHAR	10	1					
BSCA	UCHAR	6	0	33	1	UNUSE = 8, 22	CHG = 12-22	
NAME 2	CHAR		4					

32a

FIG.3

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TABLE TYPE	TABLE NUMBER		COMPONENT	TYP 2-3	LY 1-4	ADDED CONSTITUENT FACTOR
	TABLE NAME					
NAME 1	LMAX 8-10					
BSCA	LMAX 4-6	LMIN 1-0	VMAX 15-33			
MIN 2	CHG 12-28					
NAME 2	LMIN 1-4		CHG =LMIN			
			ADD AAAA LMIN 1-4			

42a

41

42

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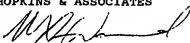


FIG.4

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END